

SQL 中的单记录函数

1.ASCII

返回与指定的字符对应的十进制数;

```
SQL> select ascii('A') A,ascii('a') a,ascii('0') zero,ascii(' ') space from dual;
```

A A ZERO SPACE

```
-----  
65 97 48 32
```

2.CHR

给出整数,返回对应的字符;

```
SQL> select chr(54740) zhao,chr(65) chr65 from dual;
```

ZH C

--

赵 A

3.CONCAT

连接两个字符串;

```
SQL> select concat('010-', '88888888')||'转 23' 高乾竞电话 from dual;
```

高乾竞电话

```
-----  
010-88888888 转 23
```

4.INITCAP

返回字符串并将字符串的第一个字母变为大写;

```
SQL> select initcap('smith') upp from dual;
```

UPP

Smith

5.INSTR(C1,C2,I,J)

在一个字符串中搜索指定的字符,返回发现指定的字符的位置;

C1 被搜索的字符串

C2 希望搜索的字符串

I 搜索的开始位置,默认为 1

J 出现的位置,默认为 1

```
SQL> select instr('oracle traning','ra',1,2) instring from dual;
```

INSTRING

9

6.LENGTH

返回字符串的长度;

```
SQL> select name,length(name),addr,length(addr),sal,length(to_char(sal)) from gao.nchar_tst;
```

```
NAME LENGTH(NAME) ADDR LENGTH(ADDR) SAL LENGTH(TO_CHAR(SAL))
```

```
-----  
高乾竞 3 北京市海淀区 6 9999.99 7
```

7.LOWER

返回字符串,并将所有的字符小写

```
SQL> select lower('AaBbCcDd')AaBbCcDd from dual;
```

```
AABBCCDD
```

```
-----
```

```
aabbccdd
```

8.UPPER

返回字符串,并将所有的字符大写

```
SQL> select upper('AaBbCcDd') upper from dual;
```

```
UPPER
```

```
-----
```

```
AABBCCDD
```

9.RPAD 和 LPAD(粘贴字符)

RPAD 在列的右边粘贴字符

LPAD 在列的左边粘贴字符

```
SQL> select lpad(rpad('gao',10,'*'),17,'*')from dual;
```

```
LPAD(RPAD('GAO',1
```

```
-----
```

```
*****gao*****
```

不够字符则用*来填满

10.LTRIM 和 RTRIM

LTRIM 删除左边出现的字符串

RTRIM 删除右边出现的字符串

```
SQL> select ltrim(rtrim(' gao qian jing ',' '),') from dual;
```

```
LTRIM(RTRIM('
```

```
-----
```

```
gao qian jing
```

11.SUBSTR(string,start,count)

取子字符串,从 start 开始,取 count 个

```
SQL> select substr('13088888888',3,8) from dual;
```

```
SUBSTR('
```

```
-----
```

```
08888888
```

12.REPLACE('string','s1','s2')

string 希望被替换的字符或变量

s1 被替换的字符串

s2 要替换的字符串

```
SQL> select replace('he love you','he','i') from dual;
```

```
REPLACE('H
```

```
-----
```

```
i love you
```

13.SOUNDEX

返回一个与给定的字符串读音相同的字符串

```
SQL> create table table1(xm varchar(8));
```

```
SQL> insert into table1 values('weather');
```

```
SQL> insert into table1 values('wether');
```

```
SQL> insert into table1 values('gao');
```

```
SQL> select xm from table1 where soundex(xm)=soundex('weather');
```

```
XM
```

```
-----
```

```
weather
```

```
wether
```

14.TRIM('s' from 'string')

LEADING 剪掉前面的字符

TRAILING 剪掉后面的字符

如果不指定,默认为空格符

15.ABS

返回指定值的绝对值

```
SQL> select abs(100),abs(-100) from dual;
```

```
ABS(100) ABS(-100)
```

```
-----
```

```
100 100
```

16.ACOS

给出反余弦的值

```
SQL> select acos(-1) from dual;
```

```
ACOS(-1)
```

```
-----
```

```
3.1415927
```

17.ASIN

给出反正弦的值

```
SQL> select asin(0.5) from dual;
```

```
ASIN(0.5)
```

```
-----
```

```
.52359878
```

18.ATAN

返回一个数字的反正切值

```
SQL> select atan(1) from dual;
```

```
ATAN(1)
```

```
-----
```

```
.78539816
```

19.CEIL

返回大于或等于给出数字的最小整数

SQL> select ceil(3.1415927) from dual;

CEIL(3.1415927)

4

20.COS

返回一个给定数字的余弦

SQL> select cos(-3.1415927) from dual;

COS(-3.1415927)

-1

21.COSH

返回一个数字反余弦值

SQL> select cosh(20) from dual;

COSH(20)

242582598

22.EXP

返回一个数字 e 的 n 次方根

SQL> select exp(2),exp(1) from dual;

EXP(2) EXP(1)

7.3890561 2.7182818

23.FLOOR

对给定的数字取整数

SQL> select floor(2345.67) from dual;

FLOOR(2345.67)

2345

24.LN

返回一个数字的对数值

```
SQL> select ln(1),ln(2),ln(2.7182818) from dual;
```

```
LN(1) LN(2) LN(2.7182818)
```

```
-----
```

```
0 .69314718 .99999999
```

25.LOG(n1,n2)

返回一个以 n1 为底 n2 的对数

```
SQL> select log(2,1),log(2,4) from dual;
```

```
LOG(2,1) LOG(2,4)
```

```
-----
```

```
0 2
```

26.MOD(n1,n2)

返回一个 n1 除以 n2 的余数

```
SQL> select mod(10,3),mod(3,3),mod(2,3) from dual;
```

```
MOD(10,3) MOD(3,3) MOD(2,3)
```

```
-----
```

```
1 0 2
```

27.POWER

返回 n1 的 n2 次方根

```
SQL> select power(2,10),power(3,3) from dual;
```

```
POWER(2,10) POWER(3,3)
```

```
-----
```

```
1024 27
```

28.ROUND 和 TRUNC

按照指定的精度进行舍入

```
SQL> select round(55.5),round(-55.4),trunc(55.5),trunc(-55.5) from dual;
```

```
ROUND(55.5) ROUND(-55.4) TRUNC(55.5) TRUNC(-55.5)
```

```
-----
```

```
56 -55 55 -55
```

29.SIGN

取数字 n 的符号,大于 0 返回 1,小于 0 返回-1,等于 0 返回 0

```
SQL> select sign(123),sign(-100),sign(0) from dual;
```

```
SIGN(123) SIGN(-100) SIGN(0)
```

```
-----
```

```
1 -1 0
```

30.SIN

返回一个数字的正弦值

```
SQL> select sin(1.57079) from dual;
```

```
SIN(1.57079)
```

```
-----
```

```
1
```

31.SINH

返回双曲正弦的值

```
SQL> select sin(20),sinh(20) from dual;
```

```
SIN(20) SINH(20)
```

```
-----
```

```
.91294525 242582598
```

32.SQRT

返回数字 n 的根

```
SQL> select sqrt(64),sqrt(10) from dual;
```

```
SQRT(64) SQRT(10)
```

```
-----
```

```
8 3.1622777
```

33.TAN

返回数字的正切值

```
SQL> select tan(20),tan(10) from dual;
```

```
TAN(20) TAN(10)
```

```
-----
```

```
2.2371609 .64836083
```

34.TANH

返回数字 n 的双曲正切值

```
SQL> select tanh(20),tan(20) from dual;
```

```
TANH(20) TAN(20)
```

```
-----
```

```
1 2.2371609
```

35.TRUNC

按照指定的精度截取一个数

```
SQL> select trunc(124.1666,-2) trunc1,trunc(124.16666,2) from dual;
```

```
TRUNC1 TRUNC(124.16666,2)
```

```
-----
```

```
100 124.16
```

36.ADD_MONTHS

增加或减去月份

```
SQL> select to_char(add_months(to_date('199912','yyyymm'),2),'yyyymm') from dual;
```

```
TO_CHA
```

```
-----
```

```
200002
```

```
SQL> select to_char(add_months(to_date('199912','yyyymm'),-2),'yyyymm') from dual;
```

```
TO_CHA
```

```
-----
```

```
199910
```

37.LAST_DAY

返回日期的最后一天

```
SQL> select to_char(sysdate,'yyyymm.dd'),to_char((sysdate)+1,'yyyymm.dd') from dual;
```

```
TO_CHAR(SY TO_CHAR((S
```

```
-----
```

```
2004.05.09 2004.05.10
```

```
SQL> select last_day(sysdate) from dual;
```


LAST_DAY(S)

31-5月 -04

38.MONTHS_BETWEEN(date2,date1)

给出 date2-date1 的月份

```
SQL> select months_between('19-12月-1999','19-3月-1999') mon_between from dual;
```

MON_BETWEEN

9

```
SQL>selectmonths_between(to_date('2000.05.20','yyyy.mm.dd'),to_date('2005.05.20','yyyy.m  
m.dd')) mon_betw from dual;
```

MON_BETW

-60

39.NEW_TIME(date,'this','that')

给出在 this 时区=other 时区的日期和时间

```
SQL> select to_char(sysdate,'yyyy.mm.dd hh24:mi:ss') bj_time,to_char(new_time  
2 (sysdate,'GMT','PDT'),'yyyy.mm.dd hh24:mi:ss') los_angles from dual;
```

BJ_TIME LOS_ANGLES

2004.05.09 11:05:32 2004.05.09 18:05:32

40.NEXT_DAY(date,'day')

给出日期 date 和星期 x 之后计算下一个星期的日期

```
SQL> select next_day('18-5月-2001','星期五') next_day from dual;
```

NEXT_DAY

25-5月 -01

41.SYSDATE

用来得到系统的当前日期

```
SQL> select to_char(sysdate,'dd-mm-yyyy day') from dual;
```

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'

09-05-2004 星期日

trunc(date,fmt)按照给出的要求将日期截断,如果 fmt='mi'表示保留分,截断秒

SQL> select to_char(trunc(sysdate,'hh'),'yyyymm.dd hh24:mi:ss') hh,

2 to_char(trunc(sysdate,'mi'),'yyyymm.dd hh24:mi:ss') hhmm from dual;

HH HHMM

2004.05.09 11:00:00 2004.05.09 11:17:00

42.CHARTOROWID

将字符数据类型转换为 ROWID 类型

SQL> select rowid,rowidtochar(rowid),ename from scott.emp;

ROWID ROWIDTOCHAR(ROWID) ENAME

AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAA AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAA SMITH

AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAB AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAB ALLEN

AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAC AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAC WARD

AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAD AAAAfKAACAAAAEqAAD JONES

43.CONVERT(c,dset,sset)

将源字符串 sset 从一个语言字符集转换到另一个目的 dset 字符集

SQL> select convert('strutz','we8hp','f7dec') "conversion" from dual;

conver

strutz

44.HEXTORAW

将一个十六进制构成的字符串转换为二进制

45.RAWTOHEXT

将一个二进制构成的字符串转换为十六进制

46.ROWIDTOCHAR

将 ROWID 数据类型转换为字符类型

47.TO_CHAR(date,'format')

SQL> select to_char(sysdate,'yyyy/mm/dd hh24:mi:ss') from dual;

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'YY

2004/05/09 21:14:41

48.TO_DATE(string,'format')

将字符串转化为 ORACLE 中的一个日期

49.TO_MULTI_BYTE

将字符串中的单字节字符转化为多字节字符

SQL> select to_multi_byte('高') from dual;

TO

--

高

50.TO_NUMBER

将给出的字符转换为数字

SQL> select to_number('1999') year from dual;

YEAR

1999

51.BFILENAME(dir,file)

指定一个外部二进制文件

SQL>insert into file_tb1 values(bfilename('lob_dir1','image1.gif'));

52.CONVERT('x','desc','source')

将 x 字段或变量的源 source 转换为 desc

SQL> select sid,serial#,username,decode(command,
2 0,'none',

```
3 2,'insert',
4 3,
5 'select',
6 6,'update',
7 7,'delete',
8 8,'drop',
9 'other') cmd from v$$session where type!='background';
```

SID SERIAL# USERNAME CMD

```
-----
1 1 none
2 1 none
3 1 none
4 1 none
5 1 none
6 1 none
7 1275 none
8 1275 none
9 20 GAO select
10 40 GAO none
```

53.DUMP(s,fmt,start,length)

DUMP 函数以 fmt 指定的内部数字格式返回一个 VARCHAR2 类型的值

```
SQL> col global_name for a30
```

```
SQL> col dump_string for a50
```

```
SQL> set lin 200
```

```
SQL> select global_name,dump(global_name,1017,8,5) dump_string from global_name;
```

GLOBAL_NAME DUMP_STRING

```
-----
ORACLE.WORLD Typ=1 Len=12 CharacterSet=ZHS16GBK: W,O,R,L,D
```

54.EMPTY_BLOB()和 EMPTY_CLOB()

这两个函数都是用来对大数据类型字段进行初始化操作的函数

55.GREATEST

返回一组表达式中的最大值,即比较字符的编码大小.

```
SQL> select greatest('AA','AB','AC') from dual;
```

GR

--

AC

```
SQL> select greatest('啊','安','天') from dual;
```

GR

--

天

56.LEAST

返回一组表达式中的最小值

```
SQL> select least('啊','安','天') from dual;
```

LE

--

啊

57.UID

返回标识当前用户的唯一整数

```
SQL> show user
```

USER 为"GAO"

```
SQL> select username,user_id from dba_users where user_id=uid;
```

USERNAME USER_ID

GAO 25

58.USER

返回当前用户的名字

```
SQL> select user from dual;
```

USER

GAO

59.USREVN

返回当前用户环境的信息,opt 可以是:

ENTRYID,SESSIONID,TERMINAL,ISDBA,LABLE,LANGUAGE,CLIENT_INFO,LANG,VSIZ

ISDBA 查看当前用户是否是 DBA 如果是则返回 true

```
SQL> select userenv('isdba') from dual;
```

USEREN

FALSE

SQL> select userenv('isdba') from dual;

USEREN

TRUE

SESSION

返回会话标志

SQL> select userenv('sessionid') from dual;

USERENV('SESSIONID')

152

ENTRYID

返回会话人口标志

SQL> select userenv('entryid') from dual;

USERENV('ENTRYID')

0

INSTANCE

返回当前 INSTANCE 的标志

SQL> select userenv('instance') from dual;

USERENV('INSTANCE')

1

LANGUAGE

返回当前环境变量

SQL> select userenv('language') from dual;

USERENV('LANGUAGE')

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE_CHINA.ZHS16GBK

LANG

返回当前环境的语言的缩写

SQL> select userenv('lang') from dual;

USERENV('LANG')

ZHS

TERMINAL

返回用户的终端或机器的标志

```
SQL> select userenv('terminal') from dual;
```

```
USERENV('TERMINA
```

```
-----
```

```
GAO
```

```
VSIZE(X)
```

返回 X 的大小(字节)数

```
SQL> select vsize(user),user from dual;
```

```
VSIZE(USER) USER
```

```
-----
```

```
6 SYSTEM
```

60.AVG(DISTINCT|ALL)

all 表示对所有的值求平均值,distinct 只对不同的值求平均值

```
SQLWKS> create table table3(xm varchar(8),sal number(7,2));
```

语句已处理。

```
SQLWKS> insert into table3 values('gao',1111.11);
```

```
SQLWKS> insert into table3 values('gao',1111.11);
```

```
SQLWKS> insert into table3 values('zhu',5555.55);
```

```
SQLWKS> commit;
```

```
SQL> select avg(distinct sal) from gao.table3;
```

```
AVG(DISTINCTSAL)
```

```
-----
```

```
3333.33
```

```
SQL> select avg(all sal) from gao.table3;
```

```
AVG(ALLSAL)
```

```
-----
```

```
2592.59
```

61.MAX(DISTINCT|ALL)

求最大值,ALL 表示对所有的值求最大值,DISTINCT 表示对不同的值求最大值,相同的只取一次

```
SQL> select max(distinct sal) from scott.emp;
```

```
MAX(DISTINCTSAL)
```

```
-----
```

5000

62.MIN(DISTINCT|ALL)

求最小值,ALL 表示对所有的值求最小值,DISTINCT 表示对不同的值求最小值,相同的只取一次

```
SQL> select min(all sal) from gao.table3;
```

MIN(ALLSAL)

1111.11

63.STDDEV(distinct|all)

求标准差,ALL 表示对所有的值求标准差,DISTINCT 表示只对不同的值求标准差

```
SQL> select stddev(sal) from scott.emp;
```

STDDEV(SAL)

1182.5032

```
SQL> select stddev(distinct sal) from scott.emp;
```

STDDEV(DISTINCTSAL)

1229.951

64.VARIANCE(DISTINCT|ALL)

求协方差

```
SQL> select variance(sal) from scott.emp;
```

VARIANCE(SAL)

1398313.9

65.GROUP BY

主要用来对一组数进行统计

```
SQL> select deptno,count(*),sum(sal) from scott.emp group by deptno;
```

DEPTNO COUNT(*) SUM(SAL)

10 3 8750
20 5 10875
30 6 9400

66.HAVING

对分组统计再加限制条件

```
SQL> select deptno,count(*),sum(sal) from scott.emp group by deptno having count(*)>=5;
```

```
DEPTNO COUNT(*) SUM(SAL)
```

```
-----
```

```
20 5 10875  
30 6 9400
```

```
SQL> select deptno,count(*),sum(sal) from scott.emp having count(*)>=5 group by deptno ;
```

```
DEPTNO COUNT(*) SUM(SAL)
```

```
-----
```

```
20 5 10875  
30 6 9400
```

67.ORDER BY

用于对查询到的结果进行排序输出

```
SQL> select deptno,ename,sal from scott.emp order by deptno,sal desc;
```

```
DEPTNO ENAME SAL
```

```
-----
```

```
10 KING 5000  
10 CLARK 2450  
10 MILLER 1300  
20 SCOTT 3000  
20 FORD 3000  
20 JONES 2975  
20 ADAMS 1100  
20 SMITH 800  
30 BLAKE 2850  
30 ALLEN 1600  
30 TURNER 1500  
30 WARD 1250  
30 MARTIN 1250  
30 JAMES 950
```